



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1871.

The Richmond Whig says:—"This is emphatically the day of railroad sensations as well as railroad enterprise; and railroad managers, when they say their prayers at night, know not what novel or startling schemes they will hear of next morning. In fact, diamonds do not enter more completely into the daily conversation of the South Africans, or into the 'confrats' of the good people of certain districts of Pennsylvania, than railroad charters and railroad connections now do into the thoughts and talk of people in Richmond."

We frequently see it stated in the Northern papers that "the South is ready for business, only capital and enterprise are needed." If the observation refers to any want of "enterprise" on the part of the people of the South, it is incorrect. There is as much of that in the South as anywhere else. Capital, we grant, is needed. If the money, the means, were in the hands of the South, its people would be behind none in material progress and prosperity.

The Richmond Whig says:—"The remaining portion of the session of the General Assembly will be crowded with important and exciting subjects. The Railroad bills, the State Debt question, the Apportionment question, the organization of the Militia, the Tax bills, the election of Senator, and a variety of others, in addition to a vast number of private and local bills."

A thirty-inch railroad track is to be built from Allentown, Pa., to Harrisburg, by way of Reading and Lebanon, which will test the value of the narrow gauge roads, which have attracted so much of the attention of railroad men for some time past. If this, and other experiments now in contemplation, shall prove successful, a new impetus will be given to railroad enterprises.

The Washington Patriot says:—"The exposure of Postmaster General Creswell's connection with the Chorpeneau claim, created much comment and excitement at the Capitol, which was increased and intensified by Congressman Cressa's part in the disgraceful business." Some persons say that President Grant ought to remove Mr. Creswell from his office.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—"The assumption of payment of the public debt is so intimately connected with the material interests of the State, that there can be no hope for a general advance towards prosperity until the question has been definitely settled, by her expressed determination to meet her obligations to the last dollar."

The State of Illinois will redeem about \$3,000,000 of its bonded debt on the 16th inst. By a special act of the Legislature, recently passed, these bonds will be paid in gold coin, the payment of all except the sterling issue to be made at the American Exchange bank, New York, the sterling issue being about one-third of the entire loan.

Much complaint is made by internal revenue officers that the tax on cigars is not as closely collected as it should be, and hence it has been suggested either that every cigar should bear a separate stamp, or that taxation be increased.

The Cumberland Civilian is tired of turning its Local columns into a *gratia* advertising space—and gives notice that all persons who want an "advertisement" in the Local column must pay for it, at the rate of 15 cts. per line.

It is said that Samuel M. Janney and Asa M. Janney, at present Indian Agents, will shortly, on account of their health, resign their present positions. They have been, we believe, faithful agents of the Government.

The second reception of the President and Mrs. Grant last night was attended by a fashionable crowd, numbering several thousand, among which were many persons distinguished in official and civil life.

On Tuesday next the Supreme Court will hear argument on the case involving the constitutionality of the direct tax on cotton. Eminent counsel will appear on both sides.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says:—Geo. W. Carter, formerly of Loudoun, has been elected speaker of the Legislature of Louisiana.

The subject of Fish culture, in this State, has very properly been brought to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The commencement of the "Howard University" took place in Washington, yesterday. The graduates were colored persons.

More Indian depredations are reported in New Mexico.

Louis Kossuth is hopelessly ill at Turin.

LONDON.—London, at all times a city of refuge for unfortunate of all races, is now (says the Daily News) full of fugitives from France. This makes the fourth time that England has sheltered great emigrations of French exiles. A calamity has again befallen Soho with crowds of French people who, in a murky climate, must cover amid sordid want, privation, and, too often, vice, till the sun shines again with its old lustre upon the lilies of France.

All round Soho the small restaurants and cafes, once only the resort of mysterious men of scowling and unshaven aspect, who might have been Carbonari conspirators, but looked considerably more like billiard sharpers out of luck, are now filled with respectable French families, stupefied by misfortune, the matrons fearful, the children alone thoughtless and happy after their fashion.

Who can help sympathizing with the grief of these exiles.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Committees of Conference were appointed on the bills to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy, and to change the form of enacting clauses of acts of Congress. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely on the House bill to make Decoration Day, May 30th, a national holiday. The bill to pay pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 and their heirs was amended and passed.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Swan presented a petition from tobacco manufacturers of Baltimore, asking that manufactured tobacco may be relieved of the tax on sales by being considered as general merchandise, which was referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole and an amendment adopted providing for an accountant at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Senate resolution regarding aid for the sufferers in France and Germany was concurred in.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There is some manifestation in various sections of France of a purpose not to give up the struggle unless a great amelioration is made in the terms proposed by Germany, and it is not improbable that the Germans, in anticipation of such a demand, have arranged the margin accordingly. The way being clear to the assembly for all parties, speculation is rife and rumors are plentiful of the movements, intrigues and aspirations of the various leaders. A London dispatch states that the provisions of the armistice do not extend to Southeastern France, the proposition not having been accepted by Jules Favre, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Epidemic cholera is spreading throughout India at a very alarming rate. The disease is reported to have originally shown itself among the pilgrims who have arrived at Pundrapore to worship at the shrine of the god Vibhava. It is represented to be of the most violent form.

There are sixty-four places of public amusement in London, besides the Italian Opera House, the Crystal Palace and Cremorne Gardens. Of these sixty-four places of amusement, thirty-eight are theatres and twenty-six are music halls.

The charges against Mr. Cramer, the President's brother-in-law, who is nominated as minister to Denmark, are that he had acted disgracefully when a consul abroad heretofore, which charges the committee was investigating.

The "Five Million Memorial Fund," to commemorate the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, has reached \$3,000,000 which sum has been chiefly contributed by the poorer churches of that organization.

The American Colonization Society's emigrant ship *Goconda* arrived at Monrovia December 23d. All well, emigrants and crew.

The recent overflow of the Tiber has caused great distress in the Jewish quarter of the city of Rome.

FISH CULTURE.—The Committee on the Chesapeake and its tributaries have prepared a report, to be presented to the House of Delegates, calling the attention of the General Assembly to the importance to fish culture or the artificial breeding of fish. The report says: "The annual upward migration of fish has been entirely stopped in many of our most important rivers by the building of dams which entirely obstruct their passage, and the accumulation of mud above the dams is rapidly destroying such fish as are not migratory in their habits. The necessary consequence is that the day is not far distant when we may certainly look forward to an almost total depletion of this cheap and formerly abundant source of subsistence in the fresh water streams of the State—a calamity all the more deplorable from the fact that it will be chiefly felt by the poorer classes. To cite a notable instance: Within the memory of men now living, James River, from its mouth to the confluence of the Jackson and Cowpasture, yielded each returning spring to the people living near its banks, an abundant supply of fresh shad of the most delicious variety; and yet to-day, by reason of the dams of the James River and Kanawha Canal, not a single one of these fish is caught above tide-water in that stream.

Your committee are deeply impressed with the importance, nay, the urgent necessity of adopting some adequate measure for remedying this wide-spread and severely felt evil. They would suggest the double remedy of providing for the upward passage of the migratory fish, such as the shad, the bass and the catfish, by fish-ways over the dams, and the replenishing of the fresh water streams of the State by the artificial propagation of fish, and by depositing in them varieties of fresh water fish obtained from other and more favored streams.

We feel convinced that our many mountain streams, rivers and bays, can be filled at a very small expense with the choicest varieties of fish, thereby greatly reducing the cost of living and adding to the comforts of all classes of our people.

Whilst in England, France and other countries in Europe, as well as in our own Northern States, the subject of fish culture and the replenishing of depleted streams, has received the attention commensurate with its importance, the people of Virginia, with but few exceptions have slept on in most unblissful ignorance of the fact that their fresh-water streams have been gradually losing all their finny inhabitants, and of the not less important fact that there is a cheap and easy mode of counteracting the evil. Many of the States appreciating the importance of the subject, have appointed commissioners of fisheries, and are constructing fish-ways over impassable dams. The New England States, by concerted legislation, have a joint commission which, it is said, gives hope of a speedy restoration of shad and salmon to their streams.

Your committee, therefore, would respectfully recommend that a small sum be appropriated and placed in the hands of the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall be authorized to appoint two suitable commissioners to carry out, under his instructions, this important measure.

SHEET AND PILLOW-CASE PARTIES.—A Minnesota paper says that the city of Duluth introduced sheet and pillow-case parties, last week, at the residence of George C. Stone. The uniform for ladies consisted of a pair of white stockings drawn over their shoes, a nightgown over their dresses, a white sheet thrown over their shoulders shawl fashion, white gloves on their hands, a white handkerchief tied tootiee fashion around their heads, a pink cambric mask over their faces, and a pillow-case tied over their heads in the same manner in which housewives tie handkerchiefs over their top pieces while sweeping a dusty room. The costume of gentlemen was similar to the above, with the exception of white shirts instead of nightgowns, and the addition in some instances, of pantalets drawn over the pantaloons.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—Washington I. Riddick, esq., the State Senator from the Nansemond district, died at 6 o'clock this morning at the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans. Major Riddick was a genial, warm-hearted gentleman of ability, and possessed to a high degree the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact.

The Senate Committee on Roads this morning by a vote of five to three reported the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company—with a recommendation that it do not pass. Notwithstanding the report the friends of the measure will urge the passage of the bill, amended of course, but as at present advised, it is reported that it cannot pass, a canvass showing about twenty-two in opposition to sixteen or seventeen in favor.

The reading of the assessment bill was concluded, some immaterial amendments adopted, several material ones rejected, and the bill finally passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

A bill was introduced incorporating the Richmond and Potomac Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Richmond to some point on the Potomac not further west than Mathias's Point. The bill is similar in its object to one introduced at the last session for the construction of a similar road.

The House joint resolution authorizing the removal of and rebuilding the State Penitentiary was passed. Proposals for the sale of the present building and the purchase of a new site and erection of suitable buildings are to be advertised for at once, under the provisions of the resolution.

The bill providing for the purchase of artificial legs for Virginia soldiers, who lost their legs during the war, was passed.

A bill was introduced for the relief of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia.

The bill fixing the first of February as the time when the county treasurers shall commence to receive the State taxes was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill amending the act incorporating the Alexandria Insurance Company so as to entitle the subscribers to eight per cent was introduced.

A bill was presented amending the code so as to transfer the State's interest in turnpikes or plank roads to the counties in which they lie.

A bill allowing a subscription on the part of the people of Prince William to the stock of the Potomac and Manassas Railroad, was introduced.

A bill to provide for the adjustment of the claim of George Peabody & Co. against the Commonwealth was presented.

The Senate recalled the joint resolution tendering to West Virginia an arbitration of the public debt with a view of reconsidering its action on the House amendment, striking out the clause referring the arbitration back to the Legislatures of the respective States, and agreeing to the amendment, which will probably be done to-morrow.

In the House of Delegates, the following were reported and put upon the calendar:—To protect butter and cheese manufacturers; declaring Robertson river a lawful fence; to amend the law in relation to the maintenance of illegitimate children; to amend Sec. 8, Chap. 279, Acts 1866-7, in relation to fiduciaries, with an adverse recommendation; extending the time for the qualification of L. R. Edward, clerk elect of Southampton, with an adverse recommendation; to amend Sec. 20, Chap. 56, of the Code in relation to taking land for works of internal improvement without the owner's consent, as regards fencing; for the relief of T. A. Curtis, with an adverse recommendation; to incorporate the Virginia Fibre Co., with an adverse recommendation, the circuit court having power to grant the charter.

Mr. J. F. Wall presented an interesting report from the Committee on the Chesapeake and its tributaries on the subject of pisciculture.

The Finance Committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Mrs. C. V. Lindsay, formerly matron of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum; also of the petition of certain citizens of Richmond, complaining of unlawful taxation by the city of State bonds held by them, and that it be referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

Bills, &c., were introduced as follows:

Inquiring into the expediency of increasing the pay of county treasurers; to prevent the sale of boots and shoes containing paper or wooden soles; to amend section 7 of an act passed Jan. 25, 1867, relating to fences and the preservation of crops; petition of citizens of Richmond, that the code be amended so as to require the coroner to inquire into death by casualty; resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending chapter 202 of the code in regard to coroners, in accordance with the above bill; petition of citizens of Elizabeth City in regard to the land office; bill to authorize the Register of the Land Office to issue a patent to John Lewis, of Allegheny county.

The bill to amend the chain gang law was taken up, debated and amended; but without disposing of it the House adjourned.

The reports of the Committee on Roads in relation to the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company—heretofore noticed—were taken up and as no recommendation was made after some discussion as to what disposition should be made of them, they were again laid on the table.

A House bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, which had been heretofore laid on the table, was taken up and placed on the calendar.

The Governor, to-day, signed the bill fixing the terms for holding the Circuit Courts of the Commonwealth. The last clause of the bill contains a provision enforcing the act from the 1st of February, and it is held that the failure of the Governor to sign until the 3d, will not effect this provision, and that the act is in force from the 1st.

Mr. Herndon has prepared, and will introduce in the Senate, to-morrow or next week, a substitute for the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, upon which an adverse report was made to-day by the Committee on Roads.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, decisions were rendered in the cases of Chahoon and Sands vs. the Commonwealth. The result of the decisions is that new trials will be granted in both cases, although the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed in almost every important particular relied upon by the defence. The Court decided that the provisions of the existing law, requiring jurors to consist of freeholders, must be carried out until the Legislature shall pass a new law conforming the provisions in reference to jurors, in cases of felony, to those of the present Constitution. It will be remembered that both Chahoon and Sands were convicted of forgery and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Several of Alexandria's belles have recently visited this city, and by their beauty and intelligence have attracted much attention and created "a stir" in social circles.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened yesterday. After attending to several matters of a purely local nature, the Governor said:—"The markets of the U. S. being virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, mining operations in our extensive coal districts have been materially retarded; but we believe that the daily increasing demand for this most necessary article of consumption will before long lead to the enterprising owners of coal fields to a more extensive market than we at present enjoy."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

We are pained to announce, says the Richmond Enquirer, the death of Mr. Adolphus Morris, one of the oldest booksellers known to the present generation of Richmond. He was formerly of the firm of Drinker, Morris & Co., and was highly esteemed by all who had business connection with him. He was genial, clever, liberal and kind; a man of fine taste, and one who will be greatly missed and much regretted. He was, soon after the war, State Librarian. At the time of his demise he was about 50 years of age.

The most brilliant wedding of the season occurred yesterday afternoon, at the Emanuel (Episcopal) church, on the Brook road, about four miles from Richmond. The principals were Mr. Joseph Bryan, son of John Randolph Bryan, Esq., of Fluvanna county, formerly of Gloucester, and Miss Isabella Stewart, second daughter of John Stewart, Esq., of Brook Hill, in Henrico county.

Two white men were received at the penitentiary yesterday, from Westmoreland county, whose joint sentences aggregate sixty years. Their names were Henry Woodhouse, alias Woods, twenty-four years, for house-breaking, assault and robbery, and James White, thirty-six years, for robbery and assault with intent to kill.

Tuesday morning the captain of an oyster plying lying in the Norfolk county dock refused to pay the license tax, and threatened to throw the deputy inspector overboard when he demanded it. The affair being reported to Chief Inspector Lovitt, he summoned a posse, arrested the captain, and tied the vessel up to the wharf.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.—The robbing of the Kensington Bank in Philadelphia was noticed in our telegraphic dispatches in yesterday's Gazette. We have the following particulars:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—About seven o'clock last evening three men disguised in police uniform went to the Kensington Bank, called out the watchman and told him the bank was to be robbed that night, and they had been detailed to enter the bank so as to capture the robber. The watchman admitted them, and was overpowered, gagged and handcuffed. The robbers went to work, and did not leave the premises until three o'clock this morning.

Further particulars state that the cashier had been notified of the intended robbery by a confederate representing himself as a policeman, and he gave the watchmen directions to admit the officers. There were two watchmen in the bank, but the robbers sent one out to get something to drink. During his absence the other watchman was overpowered, and on the second returning he was seized in the same way. The other confederates were subsequently admitted, and while the gang attacked the safe one man stood with pistols pointed at the heads of the watchmen, though they were gagged and tied. The burglars were foiled in their attempt to open the main vault, and only succeeded in opening the safe containing special deposits belonging to customers of the bank.

As far as ascertained about \$65,000 were stolen, mostly in coupon Government bonds. The burglars were very careful in making their selections of funds to discard the registered bonds, and take only those they could dispose of without much chance of detection. The police, of course, have yet obtained no clue to the robbers. The vault of the bank was so damaged that it could not be opened to day, disarranging business considerably.

THE BUTLER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE met again yesterday, and took up the subject of the alleged swindle in the purchase of the Hampton property in Virginia, and examined Col. Hildreth, of Boston, brother-in-law of Butler, and Col. Thomas Tabb and C. A. Raymond of Virginia.

Hildreth testified that Butler had transferred the property to him in 1864, in settlement of a previous loan of \$25,000 in money, and that he (Hildreth) subsequently sold the property to the Soldiers and Sailors' Asylum for \$50,000.

Gen. Farnsworth then demanded that Butler's private bank accounts at Boston, Lowell, and in this city be examined, which the committee declined to allow. Thereupon, Mr. Farnsworth informed the committee that he had no more witnesses to examine; would pursue the matter no further, but would drop the case.

The sub-committee will make their report to the full committee on Monday, and it will be presented to the House immediately thereafter. Butler will be exonerated, no fraud having been discovered.—*Wash. Rep.*

STAFFORD COUNTY.—A letter from Stafford County, in the Fredericksburg Herald, says:—"An agricultural association having among its members such men and agriculturists as Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, N. W. Ford, W. E. Moncre, Withers Waller, and many others of prominence in this county, cannot fail to be of great service and elicit many facts of importance to the agricultural interest. One of the most important features of the Society is that the farm of each of its members undergoes the inspection of an examining committee once in twelve months. A thing well calculated to spur and stimulate the visited member to put forth his best efforts and to see that his fencing, out-houses, stock, and farming implements are in the best order possible. The Society met at Richmond Mills on last Saturday, and after the roll was called the report of the examining committee was read with regard to the condition and improvement of the farm of its President, N. W. Ford. The day was happily spent in friendly and neighborly greetings, and in conversation on agricultural subjects."

CITY CHARTER.—In a city of Arabia there once lived a wealthy merchant, to whom most of the citizens were indebted, but by method and good management he annually collected the interest on his debts, which was all he required. He had wise and sagacious friends, worthy of all trust, and a large family of children, each one of whom desired, on the death of his father, to have the management of his estate.

This coming to the knowledge of the old merchant gave him much concern. His judgment led him to believe that his estate would be best managed by appointing as his executor some friend in whose financial ability and honesty he had confidence, and who would give ample security for the faithful execution of the important trust confided to him.

But in an evil hour he was induced to change this opinion, and not long afterwards died, leaving a will with this remarkable provision:

"I do not herein designate by name my executor, but my will and desire is that as soon as practicable after my death, a public meeting of the citizens be called, who shall by ballot name my executor, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be my executor, and is hereby clothed with all the powers necessary to settle up my estate as fully as if I had appointed him by name in this my last will and testament."

This novel provision brought out many candidates for the office, among them several of the heirs, all of whom were defeated, the successful candidate prevailing by fair promises that he would distress nobody in making his collections. The result was few collections were made, the estate never was settled and the heirs became bankrupt.

CRY CHARTER.

F. H. Withers, a commission merchant, at Memphis, has decamped, leaving numerous creditors.

ROMANTIC WEDDING.—The Martinsburg New Era tells of a romantic wedding which took place in that town last week. It says:

"The hand of a beautiful and accomplished young lady (Miss G.), residing near Gardarstown, was sought in marriage by two rival suitors, both fine looking. The rivalry had gone on for some time, and it was given out on Monday last that Mr. Mc, had triumphed, and would on the following Thursday lead the young lady to the altar. This would have discouraged most men, but Mr. Mc, had followed the lead of General Job. Stuart in many a forlorn hope, and was not to be daunted or driven from the field by any ordinary circumstances. The day was fixed for the marriage of his rival, but, like a true cavalier, he determined to grapple with seeming fate. He sought an interview with the young lady, gained her consent to change the programme, made hurried arrangements, and was married on Tuesday, before his rival had time to suspect that the 'course of true love' was not running smooth."

POPULATION OF THE CITIES.—The population of the U. S. in 1860 was 31,443,221. In 1870 it was 38,558,180, an increase of 22.6 per cent. The increase of population in the city of Baltimore during the last decade, according to the census returns, was but 25.9 per cent, or but little more than the average increase of population in the whole country. This was a small increase compared with that of many of the other cities, numbering 80,000 inhabitants and over. The increase of Jersey City was 180 per cent. of Chicago, 174 per cent. of San Francisco, 165 per cent. of Cleveland, 114 per cent. of St. Louis, 92 per cent. of Washington city, 79 per cent. of Pittsburgh, 75 per cent. of Detroit, 74 per cent. of Louisville, 48 per cent. of Newark, 46 per cent. and of Buffalo 45 per cent.

The least proportionate increase of all the large cities has been in Philadelphia. With all its enormous extent of area, it has only increased 19 per cent.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

SHIPMENTS OF WAR MATERIAL.—During the past three months the Government has disposed of the accumulation of war materials in the Watervliet Arsenal to the amount of \$1,518,000. It is evident that a great part if not the whole of this has been sold to fill orders for the French Government, for the steamers of the French line have gone out from New York with many large cargoes of arms and ammunition. A million of dollars was paid to the Government for one hundred thousand rifled muskets, and four millions of small-arm cartridges were sold for the sum of \$600,000. The item of percussion caps shows a total of one million, for which \$5,000 were paid. Thirty-five complete batteries were also disposed of; the Government receiving \$245,000 for them, and eleven thousand revolvers were bought for \$110,000. This was a large trade from a single point, and it shows that our Government has a large reserve of war material.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE STABLER.—With a natural dislike of being stabbed, the ladies of Williamsburgh, New York, feel it expedient, for the present, to remain indoors after night-fall, rather than go out alone. The men or the boys who commit these assaults, and who are responsible for having seriously wounded four young girls, has succeeded in creating a panic which will have the effect in Williamsburgh of thinning the number of twilight feminine pedestrians who are unaccompanied by gentlemen. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the present case is altogether anomalous. Medical jurisprudence records more than one instance of a similar kind, the cause being traceable to one of those obscure diseases of the brain in which a sexual influence is manifest. The theory that the Williamsburgh aggressor is a young man is therefore plausible, and it may also not improbably be assumed that he is a monomaniac who derives an inexplicable species of pleasure from the indulgence.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR SOCIETIES.—The farmers in many of the counties of Maryland, whose example might be profitably followed, in our State, are forming Agricultural Labor Societies. Of one about to be formed in Worcester county, the Newtown Gazette remarks:—"The object of the Society is to promote the general interest of Agriculture, and to secure permanent and reliable laboring hands. This is a step in the right direction; for it cannot be doubted that since the disruption of the labor system, agricultural pursuits have perceptibly declined. Farmers are afraid to plant and sow broad breadths of land for want of reliable labor at harvest and gathering time; and many a productive acre goes uncultivated in consequence. We hope the Society will prove a success, and that some scheme may be devised to secure a full corps of agricultural operatives. That's what we want."

The fine dwelling house and out-houses of Dr. Joseph Howard, situated in Queen Anne District, in Prince George's Co. Md., were entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday evening last.

I take the liberty of wishing that the Alexandria Library Company, in making new purchases, would get the following books: 1. Keats's Poems; 2. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; 3. Bulwer's "My Novel." CRITIC.

FARMER'S & COMMERICAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Feb. 4.—The market for Wheat closes dull, and prices have declined on all grades; receipts are above the average, but the bulk of the offerings was of inferior quality; offerings of 2619 bushels red, with sales at 145, 152, 155, 160, 165, 170, 173 and 180 for inferior to strictly prime; small offerings of white, but no sales reported. Corn is steady; offerings of 1425 bushels mixed and 236 of yellow, with sales of the former at 81, 82 and 83. Rye is in light receipt, with no transactions. Oats are in fair receipt of 200 bushels, with sales at 51 and 52. Other articles unchanged.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET.—At Drovers' Rest yesterday the market was dull, though everything offered changed hands; 250 hoves sold at \$4 50 to \$7 75 per 100 pounds; 500 head of sheep from \$2 25 to \$3 00 per 100 pounds; cows and calves at \$2 50 each; dressed hogs at 20 to 24 1/2 per 100 pounds.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 4.
SUN ROSE..... 7 04. MOON SETS 6 12. 6 32.
SUN SETS..... 5 25.

SAILED.
Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, New York, by Hoe, Wedderburn & Co.
Schr. American, Richmond, grain, by Hoe, Wedderburn & Co.

ARRIVED.

In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 2d, by Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. DAVID B. FERGUSON to Miss MARY F. WATKINS, both of Fairfax Co. Va.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
To arrive by next steamer from New York the first installment of an order for ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CARRIAGES, to meet the demand for the approaching season.

I am pleased to state that the designs surpass any before offered. The styles will be numerous, and prices lower than they can be bought at in Washington, Baltimore or New York. Having 300 or 400 Carriages from the same manufacturer, all of which have given satisfaction to purchasers, I can confidently recommend them.

CHAS. W. GREEN,
75 King street.

IRISH LINENS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
At the late reduction in prices, now received by
Feb 4. WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

RAILROADS.

ALEXANDRIA & WASHINGTON R. R.

SAM'L M. SHOEMAKER..... President
J. DEAN SMITH..... Treasurer
OSCAR A. STEVENS..... Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Richard T. Merrick, J. Dean Smith,
George Wm. Brent, Walter Lenox,
Oscar A. Stevens.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, January 20th, 1871, through Mail Trains leave Washington, from Maryland avenue depot at 7:10 a. m., for Lynchburg and intermediate stations, Sundays included, and 10:45 a. m. for Harrisonburg and intermediate stations on the Manassas Branch of the O. A. & M. R. R., Sundays excepted. Leave Alexandria, from the corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 2:00 p. m. from Harrisonburg, Sundays excepted, and 5:30 from Lynchburg, Sundays included.

Local Passenger Trains leave Washington, from Maryland Avenue Depot, at 7:15, 9:15 and 11:15 a. m. and 2:00, 3:30, 4:10 and 7:10 p. m. Leave Alexandria, from the corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 4:45 and 8:30 a. m., and from the corner of King and St. Asaph streets at 6, 8 and 10:15 a. m., and 1, 3 and 5 p. m.

Local Sunday Trains leave Alexandria, from the corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 4:45 a. m. Leave Washington, from Maryland avenue depot, at 2:00 p. m.

Through tickets can be procured at the office of the Company, corner of 9th street and Maryland avenue, Washington, and baggage checked through.

O. A. STEVENS, Gen. Supt.
W. J. PHELPS, Gen. Manager, Jan 28-'71

ORANGE, ALEXANDRIA AND MANASSAS RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, January 29, 1871, one daily passenger train will run between WASHINGTON and LYNDHURST, connecting at Gordonsville, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad